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## *Data from State Department*

# U.S. Embassy said to cut Red radiation

Washington (AP)—A classified State Department document says aluminum screening recently installed at the United States Embassy in Moscow is 90 per cent effective in blocking out microwave radiation being beamed at the embassy by the Soviet Union.

The document, prepared for use in closed briefings of embassy employees, provides the first detailed official explanation of the microwave situation, which has aroused concern over potential health hazards because of the radiation.

Yet many basic questions remain unanswered—including why the Kremlin is continuing the radiation.

Henry A. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has called the issue "a matter of great delicacy which has many ramifications," adding that the United States is involved in talks with Soviet officials in an effort to get the radiation stopped.

A copy of the confidential State Department briefing paper was made available to the Associated Press.

The document says window screens installed at the embassy 2½ months ago "reduce the current microwave signals to a point well below one microwatt per square centimeter but not to a 'zero' level."

By contrast, late last year the microwaves had reached a maximum intensity of 18 microwatts in certain heavily irradiated areas of the embassy, the briefing paper said.

"When the nature of the signals changed last fall, the department began to consider countermeasures, including various kinds of window screening," the document said.

It was decided to use aluminum screening because "generally, this screening will reduce the intensity level by a factor of 10, that is, by 90 per cent. It has been installed not just in the areas affected, but throughout the building," the paper said.

The screening material, the paper said, was ordered while

quiet efforts were still being made to persuade the Soviet Union to stop the microwaves. The material arrived at the embassy on January 17 and installation of the screening was begun immediately after a February 6 briefing for embassy personnel, the briefing paper said.

U.S. officials in Washington and Moscow have refused to give any detailed public explanation about the microwave problem since it broke into headlines in early February.

On the purpose of the microwaves, the paper said, "This is something the Soviets are in the best position to answer."

The Russians, the document noted, "have suggested to some newsmen recently that they are attempting to interfere with embassy reception of communications. Others have theorized that the beams were in some way connected with surveillance activities."

On the question of possible health hazards, the paper said that so far "no cause and effect relationship has been established between disorders contracted by those in Moscow and their exposure to the electromagnetic field."